

FAIR ENOUGH

By **WESTBROOK PEGLER**

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In his letter with a time-fuse to President Truman dated July 23 and published in mid-September, Henry Wallace proposed that "we try to learn why the United States distrusts Russia."

An honest man would not have had to put the question for the answer was made by Joseph Stalin himself when he predicted, in a speech to American Communists, cited by Max Eastman, our own backslid hero, a revolutionary crisis in the United States at a moment "not far off" which would be the beginning of the end of world capitalism, and conjured these American traitors to prepare to take advantage of the crisis.

Wallace maintains relations with the American Stalinists, no longer correctly to be described as Communists, comparable to those between Max Eastman, Quisling, and the Nazis. Henry's Stalinist friends are no more friendly to this country than Hitler was to Quisling's Norway.

Quisling believed in National Socialism at least to the extent that Wallace admires Stalinism. In fairness and honesty, those who admire Wallace should concede that Quisling deserved, not death and historic disgrace, but understanding. Failing to do, they indict their own Henry.

The United States and the U. S. S. R. established relations on the basis of an admission that Russia, up to that time, had interfered in the internal affairs of this nation. The Communist party here had operated that conspiracy. If the testimony of former members of the party, including Benjamin Gitlow, who had been Earl Browder's predecessor as chief conspirator, were insufficient to prove the case, the formal admission of the Russian government that it was all true quite the last doubt. That admission is found in the Russian government's solemn but worthless, pledge to stop it.

Nevertheless, in August 1935, the state department had to protest to Russia "against the activities involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States, which took place in Russia in connection with the seventh all-world congress of the Communist international."

"In view of the plain language of the pledge," it is not possible for the Soviet government to disclaim its obligation to prevent activities in its territory directed toward overthrowing the political or social order of the United States," Mr. Hull wrote. And he pointed out, Russia couldn't deny responsibility. "It is an authority within its territorial limits is supreme of its power to control the acts and utterances of organizations and individuals within those limits is absolute."

Never terminated but, at best, suspended, these treacherous were resumed during the Hitler-Stalin war in which Hitler divided Poland with Stalin and gave Russia the Baltic republics. The American Stalinists sabotaged the American industrial and armament program and Mr. Wallace is unaware that they did he will find angry acknowledgment of the fact in the statement of F. D. Roosevelt, when Roosevelt sent the army to disperse instructors at an airplane factory at Inglewood, Calif.

During the period of Russia's peril, however, after Hitler attacked Russia the interference was suspended but solely in the interest of Stalin's new Stalinist power in which the A. F. of L. even went to the point of scabbing strikes in war industries, for Russia's sake. But when Hitler fell, a French Stalinist issued a statement amounting to a decree repudiating the temporary and expedient policy of cooperating with the capitalist economy of the United States and repudiating Browder who then was expelled in favor of William Z. Foster. So cynical and impudent were the world conspirators under Stalin's direction that they chose a traitor to France to issue orders to the American traitors who promptly obeyed. They now support Wallace.

Wallace asked Mr. Truman "how would it look to us if Russia had the atomic bomb and we did not; if Russia had 10,000-mile bombers and air bases

COURT INDICATES 22 NAZIS CONVICTED

U. S. Keeps Ships In Mediterranean

Forces Remaining There To Help Carry Out Foreign Policy

By John M. Hightower
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal declared today that United States naval forces are in the Mediterranean to help carry out American foreign policy.

And they will be there for some time to come, the cabinet officer made plain in an unusual policy statement. Simultaneously, it was learned that the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt will be promptly replaced by another flat top. Previous emphasis on the F. D. R.'s Mediterranean cruise has been on the "good will" theme.

Forrestal's policy declaration was released as the American government (1) indicated full backing to Turkey in that country's resistance to Russian demands on the Dardanelles, (2) studied means to aid the present

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MRS. DURANT FOUND GUILTY

Former WAC Captain Convicted Of Stealing Hesse Jewels

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Former WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant was convicted today by a military court of stealing \$1,500,000 worth of Hesse family jewels, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor, with dishonorable discharge.

Mrs. Durant's husband, Col. Jack Durant, and Maj. David Watson, are awaiting trial on conspiracy charges in the theft of the jewels from Kronberg castle.

Mrs. Durant displayed no emotion as the nine-officer court handed down its verdict of guilty on three counts of larceny, embezzlement and being absent without leave from her military post.

The 43-year-old defendant had been in charge of the Hesse family castle, used as an American army officers' club, last winter when the jewels disappeared. The Durants were married on their return to the United States from Germany.

Mrs. Durant's attorney pleaded that she was being made the "scapegoat" for all the looting done by American soldiers in occupied Germany.

"Thousands of others have done the same thing," said Lt. Col. John S. Dwinell of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his closing appeal for mercy. "It is unjust to punish the finger at the woman and say 'You will now pay the penalty for something that the whole world knows many, many people have done with immunity.'"

RENT CONTROLS IN NEW AREAS SET UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP)—OPA today ordered rent controls established in 17 new areas in 13 states. The agency said the rent ceilings are being imposed for the first time, effective tomorrow, because the "housing shortage and pressures on rent had become acute in all of the new areas."

The states are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Principals In Air-Kidnaping Probe



Fred M. Thomas (left), 23, sits in jail in Bogalusa, La., where, Police Chief Thomas A. Magee said, he is charged with kidnaping Harold L. Pollitt (right), 44, of Council Bluffs, Ia., who rests in a hotel room. Pollitt told police that Thomas forced him to fly from Memphis, Tenn., to Bogalusa at pistol point. Pollitt said the bandage over his eye and blood stains on his shirt resulted from a scuffle with Thomas. (AP Photos.)

FIGHT AGAINST SHIPPING TIEUP

Threats Made By Unions Not Involved In Recent Settlements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP)—With a midnight zero hour, government labor experts fought against time here and in San Francisco today to avert a new strike tieup of American shipping.

If the walkout comes off on schedule, it will be the second shutdown of this country's ports in less than a month. A. F. of L. and C. I. O. seamen's unions paralyzed the greater part of the shipping industry for 17 days earlier in September.

None of the three unions involved in the current crisis shared in the settlement terms of that walkout.

At issue in the government negotiations here are 30 and 35 per cent wage boost demands plus union security clauses sought by the C. I. O. marine engineers and the A. F. of L. mates unions.

Federal conciliators on the west coast simultaneously are trying to write a new contract for Harry Bridges' C. I. O. longshoremen, who are seeking worker-safety guarantees and a 35-cent-an-hour pay raise for Pacific stevedores.

Contracts of all three unions expire at midnight.

Government hopes that compromises might be reached in all three disputes before the midnight (local port time) deadlines appeared dim.

And there were plain indications that all three unions would strike unless the claims of each could be satisfied in time.

In New York, James Romanoff, local C. I. O. marine engineers' business manager, was quoted as saying his union was "unwilling to sign any agreement" unless Bridges' longshoremen got a new contract too. Both port engineers and longshoremen are affiliated with C. I. O.'s Committee for Maritime Unity.

One hope was that if Bridges reached an agreement, the two ship

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WAR GOODS TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP)—War surplus commodities valued at \$30,389,000 will be offered for sale through the War Assets Administration during October, the agency announced today. The national program for the month calls for 631 sales covering property valued more than real estate valued at \$1,205,676,000. The Los Angeles area will lead the districts in number of sales with 52 while New Orleans and Philadelphia rank next with 51 each. Five of the New Orleans sales will be of property valued at \$8,750,000 on the site where it is located. Items offered will include hardware, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment, furniture, drugs, toiletries, medical and hospital supplies, textiles and fabrics, footwear and clothing, industrial machinery and equipment, and materials and supplies.

The remaining New Orleans office sales, not on the site, will include goods valued by the War Assets Administration as follows: Motor vehicles, \$2,700,000; accessories and maintenance, \$5,700,000; machinery, \$2,300,000; hardware, \$182,000; plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and electrical equipment, \$75,000; general products, \$119,000; furniture, \$200,000; office machines, \$116,000; drugs, toiletries, medical and hospital equipment and supplies, \$75,000; textiles and fabrics, \$125,000; footwear, clothing and apparel, \$375,000; industrial machinery and equipment, \$162,000; special industrial equipment, \$730,000; materials and supplies, \$3,820,000; metal-working machinery and equipment, \$60,000; iron and steel, \$5,254,000; non-ferrous metals, \$406,000; miscellaneous and unclassified, \$1,000,000.

NAZI GENERAL STAFF CLEARED

Tribunal Holds Generals 'Disgrace' But Not Criminal As Units

4 GROUPS CONVICTED

NUERNBERG, Sept. 30.—(AP)—The international military tribunal today branded Germany's generals a disgrace to the "honorable profession" of soldiering but held that the general staff and high command were not criminal as units.

The tribunal convicted the leadership corps (the Nazi leadership system), the SS (Elite Guard), the SD (a spy department) and the gestapo (secret police) but "declined" to rule on the general staff and high command, the Reich cabinet and the SA (brownshirts)—in effect acquitting them.

The court emphasized, however, that no individual involved in a crime regardless of the acquittal of his organization could escape punishment because of that acquittal.

The organizations found guilty represent perhaps a million people down to the Nazi block leader who terrorized his neighbors. The SS troops now behind barbed wire and the guards who performed hideous tasks at Hitler's slave camps.

Those members who knew what their organizations were doing, the court contended, were convicted automatically. Those who quit such organizations before the invasion of Poland also were acquitted.

The verdict excluded Hitler's old brown shirt SA, which once had 4,000,000 members, from culpability. The tribunal held that the SA lost its significance after the purge of 1934 and became relatively unimportant.

Although it declined to hold guilty the notorious general staff, powerful in German politics since Bismarck's time, the court unleashed bitter criticism of the individual members, saying:

"They have been responsible in large measure for the miseries and suffering that have fallen on millions of men, women and children."

"They have been a disgrace to the honorable profession of arms," the ruling continued. "Without their mili-

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FRANCE ARGUES CONSTITUTION

Plan Approved By Assembly Denounced By Gen. De Gaulle

PARIS, Sept. 30.—(AP)—France embarked today upon two weeks of heated campaigning over a proposed constitution condemned by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as "the road to anarchy and tyranny."

The constitution assembly early yesterday approved the constitution, 440 to 106. The public will pass judgment upon it in a referendum Oct. 13. Voters last May rejected the first constitution the assembly had framed.

The controlling coalition of President Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.), Communists and Socialists overcame the rightist and radical Socialists' opposition in reporting out the new document, providing for parliamentary rather than popular election of the president.

Gen. de Gaulle, wartime leader of the "Free French" and France's interim president until his resignation last January, sharply criticized the proposed constitution yesterday in a speech at Epinal on the ground that it failed to provide for a president with sufficient strong executive powers.

He asked the voters to reject the

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Says Orders From Hitler No Excuse

International Military Tribunal Declares Initiation Of War Is 'Supreme Crime'; Defendants Expect Death

By Wes Gallagher and Thomas A. Reedy
NUERNBERG, Germany, Sept. 30.—(AP)—The international military tribunal ruled today for the first time in history that conspiracy to commit aggressive war "is a supreme crime" in a monumental verdict indicating imprisonment or the gallows for the 22 former leaders of Nazi Germany.

The German general staff and high command and the Reich cabinet were acquitted of charges that they were criminal organizations. "Certain groups" of the leadership corps, the SS or elite guard, the SD (a department which operated a spy system) and the gestapo were convicted.

The first part of the 100,000-word verdict by judges of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France strongly indicated that Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and the other defendants—politicians, diplomats, military leaders, financiers and party functionaries—would be convicted on one or more of the four counts in the indictment.

The court indicated, however, that some of the lesser defendants might not be sentenced on the part of the indictment charging a conspiracy to commit aggressive war.

"The tribunal has decided that certain of the defendants planned and waged aggressive war against 12 nations and were therefore guilty of this series of crimes," it said.

All defendants are charged with two or more counts and most with three or four under the tribunal charter.

A 5,000-word summary of the judgment, rendered after ten months of a trial such as this world had never seen before, indicated that smaller Nazi party functionaries who might not have been sufficiently important to participate in the main conspiracies would be caught in other counts of the indictment. The court said evidence was "overwhelming."

The demeanor of the men listening to their fate generally was grim. Goering and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel both indicated they believed themselves doomed to death. Hjalmar Schacht, former wizard of German finance, sat aside from the other defendants with a pained expression on his face. Hess rolled back and forth in his seat with stomach cramps and had to be taken from the rigidly guarded courtroom.

The defendants will learn their individual fates tomorrow.

Final verdicts and sentences will be delivered tomorrow, when the tribunal concludes the reading of its 100,000-word judgment on the evidence presented by prosecutors for Britain, France, Russia and the United States since the trial began on November 20, 1945.

The tribunal described as "quite overwhelming" the evidence adduced on the four main counts in the indictment, and while naming no names in the early stages, ruled that aggressive war is a crime, that conspiracies existed to wage aggressive war, and that war crimes and crimes against humanity had been committed.

It acquitted the German general staff and high command, the S. A. (Brownshirts) and the Reich cabinet charges that they were criminal organizations, but "certain groups" of the leadership corps, the SS (elite guard), the SD (a department which operated a spy system) and the gestapo were convicted on that charge.

Before the reading of the judgment was an hour and a half under way, Hermann Goering, once the No. 2 Nazi, virtually conceded that he was "in the way to the gallows by telling defense lawyers."

"I did not expect that they would go through all this to kill us," most of the defendants appeared reconciled to the belief they would be condemned to death.

The tribunal rejected flatly the plea of some of the defendants that their acts had been committed under orders from Adolf Hitler.

"Hitler could not make aggressive

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FOUR KILLED WHEN AUTO LEAVES ROAD

PRESCOTT, Ark., Sept. 30.—(AP)—Four persons, including Sidney Carnes, 20, of Camden, Ark., son of Mrs. Jack Carnes, national democratic committeewoman, were killed when their automobile left the highway and struck a telephone pole here early this morning.

Others killed were: William Sherrod, marine stationed at the Camden Naval Ordnance Plant; Miss Edith Vivian Ramsey, Camden; and Miss Avis Marie Aubrey, Ashdown, both employees at the Ordnance plant.

E. L. Clemmer, also a marine, and Miss Ann Thompson, of Texarkana, Ordnance plant employee, were seriously injured. They are at a Prescott hospital.

Home addresses of the marines were not immediately available.

The party was returning to Camden from Arkansas, to which they had driven a truck, attending a college there. The car, fitted to make a sharp curve on a highway 62 blocks inside Prescott.

When the car struck the telephone pole, Carnes, driver of the car, was thrown onto a railway track in front of a fast Missouri Pacific passenger train, which crushed his body.

'TOO MUCH PESSIMISM' IN WORLD SEEN BY EISENHOWER

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Gen. Eisenhower, back in Berlin where the Big Four powers are cooperating in running occupied Germany, said today that there was "too much pessimism" in the world about international relations and too much discounting of progress that is being made.

"We have evidence here," he told a news conference, "that international cooperation is not a dead issue in the world, but something that is growing and will continue to grow."

At his speech, Eisenhower was flanked by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in Europe, and Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor.

During his stay in Frankfurt, Eisenhower made a special trip to Luxembourg, where he placed a wreath of red roses on the grave of "my old friend" Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. The U. S. commander was enthusiastically received by the populace, who lined the streets to greet him.

Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, U. S. commander in the Mediterranean theater, to a newsmen yesterday the chief of staff had abandoned plans for visiting

2 OHIO STUDENTS SHOT TO DEATH

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Two students at Ohio State University who had been keeping company for a year were found shot to death today in what police described as the climax of a lover's quarrel.

The couple, both juniors in the college of engineering, were: Alice Krone Patterson, 20, daughter of Allan DeWitt Patterson of Lock Hartsburg, Pa., formerly chairman of the appointment division in the university bureau of educational research, and Donald Thorne, 20, son of Mrs. Alma G. Thorne of Eau Claire, Wis.

Police said the evidence indicated Thorne shot Miss Patterson and then killed himself with a 22 caliber pistol. The bodies were found in the front yard of a residence next door to the home of Dr. Robert Rigby, director of the university radio station, WOSU, where Miss Patterson lived.

The pistol lay beside the bodies. Friends of the couple said Miss Patterson recently had tried to break off the courtship but Thorne had persisted in his attentions.

U. S. ACCUSES YUGOSLAVIA OF 'MISCHIEF' IN TRIESTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(AP)—The United States government, in a formal protest today, accused Yugoslavia of "disregard" of Allied military regulations in Trieste and of spreading "mischievous propaganda."

In a note over the signature of Undersecretary Will Clayton, the state department acknowledged that American military authorities in Venezia Giulia had detained six Yugoslav soldiers on September 9 and said they were found carrying hand grenades concealed in their clothing contrary to regulations.

The soldiers, about whom the Yugoslavia government protested, have since been released.

The note, one of a number between the two governments on various incidents, informed Yugoslavia that the arrest had been investigated by an American military board of officers which found that the action was "justified."

It added that this government "is confident that if Yugoslav military personnel in zone A (the Anglo-American zone of occupation) will evince an attitude of loyal cooperation toward their allied comrades in arms

32 BEER DEALERS' SUPPLY SHUT OFF

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 30.—(AP)—Beer supplies of 32 Tangipahoa parish retail beer dealers were shut off today by the Louisiana division of the U. S. Brewers Foundation "for violation of the Sunday closing law," Roland B. Howell, state director, announced today.

"The supplies will remain cut off," Howell said, "until these places comply with the law. In fairness to those who observe the law and as a lesson to those who refuse to cooperate we will strictly enforce this policy by rigidly enforcing the shut-off."

The director, who issued a warning on Sunday closing last week, said that telegrams to beer distributors and letters to taverns affected had been sent by the foundation.

Howell added that if violations continue, the brewers foundation could ask the department of revenue to revoke the beer licenses of the violators.

Most of the violations, he said, occurred outside of Tangipahoa parish, incorporated towns. There were approximately 130 licensed beer dealers in the parish.